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as have proved to be, in general, advantageous to the individual. It is related to the whole of consciousness much as the visible part is to the whole of the solar spectrum. The underlying psychical unit, the abiding "individuality" in each of us, is expressed, but always incompletely, as the "personality" of our ordinary waking state. At the lower, or physiological, end are processes that have become automatic; at the superior, or psychical, end are clairvoyant and other impressions which are habitually received, and which "do in some sense transcend the limitations, of time as well as space, within which all supraliminal consciousness necessarily falls."

Examples of changed personality suggest the possibility of such a psychical reorganization as shall incorporate into our ordinary personality powers now entirely subliminal, and impressions which now reach us occasionally as "messages" from the subliminal part of our individuality, which become visual or auditory or indefinite according to the character of the personality and the attending circumstances. Such "messages" may produce hallucinations which are objective in the sense that their source is not in the individual.

Dreams are a familiar example of slight changes of personality. Hypnotic trance, hysteria and insanity are other examples. The author adduces evidence in favor of his view that "subliminal consciousness" is entitled to the epithet "conscious;" and compares the contents of supernormal phenomena with what would be expected from his hypothesis.

T. P. HALL.

Aufänge und Aussichten der experimentellen Psychologie. KÜLPE
Archiv für Geschichte der Psychologie, Bd. VI., Heft 2.

An historical outline. Contributions to *experimental* psychology have been made all along by physics and physiology; but the real question is, Why was psychology so slow in becoming an *independent* science? Because, first, of the neglect with which the "lower faculties" were treated; and again, because of Kant's unfavorable verdict, called forth by the empirical psychology of the 18th century. His objections were met partly by Herbart's mathematical psychology, partly by the actual founding of experimental psychology. This owes its existence, after Weber's suggestive work, to Fechner, who by demonstrating the functional relations between psychical and physical processes, did away with the inexactness of earlier psychologies, and by developing psycho-physical methods, supplied the necessary means of research. If his work is in some respects imperfect, and his estimate of Weber's law too high, it must be remembered, on the other hand, how scant was the material gotten up by his predecessor.

Wundt, the next leader, though at first under the influence of "pure" psychology, develops to the fullest, in his later work, the principle of parallelism. For him the correlative of psychical activity is the nerve-process, while for Fechner it is the outer stimulus. The advances made by these men within the domain of psychology proper, have been seconded by work in other branches, especially astronomy and physiology. As to pathology and zoölogy, important as their results may be, they offer no room for what is, strictly speaking, psychological experiment.

E. PACE.